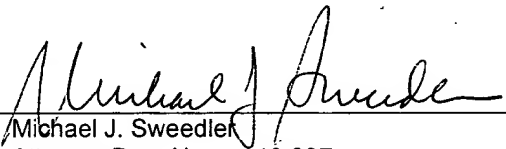


TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF			Docket No. 01950/000G777-US0
In re Application of: Wolfgang Keupp et al.			
Application No. 09/509,316	Filing Date June 29, 2000	Examiner D. Wu	Group Art Unit 2615
Invention: DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING IMAGE MODIFICATION VALUES			
<b><u>TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:</u></b>			
Transmitted herewith is the Appeal Brief in this application, with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed: <u>November 3, 2004</u> .			
The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is <u>\$ 500.00</u> .			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large Entity <input type="checkbox"/> Small Entity			
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The fee for the extension of time is _____.			
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This sheet is submitted in duplicate.			
 _____ Michael J. Sweedler Attorney Reg. No. : 19,937 DARBY & DARBY P.C. P.O. Box 5257 New York, New York 10150-5257 (212) 527-7750		Dated: <u>March 2, 2005</u>	



Docket No.: 01950-000G777-US0  
(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:  
Wolfgang Keupp et al.

Application No.: 09/509,316

Confirmation No.: 2015

Filed: June 29, 2000

Art Unit: 2615

For: DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING  
IMAGE MODIFICATION VALUES

Examiner: Dorothy Wu

**APPELLANTS' BRIEF**

MS Appeal Brief - Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This is an appeal from the final rejection dated, August 3, 2004. A Notice of Appeal was filed on November 3, 2004.

(1) Real Party in Interest.

The real party in interest is Agfa-Gevaert AG, the assignee of this application.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences.

There are no interferences which will affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal. There is an appeal pending in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/530,559 which is directed to subject matter closely related to the subject matter of this application.

03/07/2005 CCHAU1 00000002 09509316

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(3) Status of Claims

Claims 15-18 are pending in this application (see Appendix A).

All of the claims have been rejected.

#### (4) Status of Amendments

No amendment was filed subsequent to final rejection.

(5) Summary of Invention

Many different types of digital cameras are in common use today. Digital cameras include image acquisition sensors which convert light into electrical signals for subsequent processing. Different image acquisitions sensors typically have different characteristics, in particular different spectral sensitivities. For this reason, the color rendition and density representation of the images acquired by different digital cameras usually differ (p. 1, ll. 9-15).

When the stored image data from a digital camera is reproduced or printed on photographic paper (or other printing material) unwanted color and density distortions can occur due to the characteristics of the image acquisition sensors. This will cause a subject photographed by different digital cameras to be reproduced differently (p. 2, ll. 1-6).

The present invention overcomes this problem, and provides a true and accurate reproduction of the images from a digital camera regardless of the type of camera.

The drawing shows a printer PR which comprises first and second memories SP1 and SP2, respectively, and a control device CR which controls the functions executed by the printer. The printer also includes a receiver EP which is capable of receiving data of any kind.

The first memory SP1 stores data set DS1-DSn which represent the image data generated by a digital camera during use (p. 4, ll. 25-27). Each data set includes the image data of one of the images captured by the camera.

The second memory SP2 stores print data sets GD1-GDn. These print data sets include image correction values for use in printing the images, for example, on photographic paper. Such image correction values relate to the color and/or density settings to be used for printing the images. Each of the print data sets GD1-GDn is associated with a different camera type KT1-KTn (p. 5, ll. 1-11).

The image correction values contained in the different print data sets GD1-GDn include the known characteristics of the respective camera types. They are determined by a calibration process wherein several digital camera of the same type are measured to determine the specific physical and electronic properties of the camera type. For example, the characteristics may produce color and/or density deviations in an acquired image which would cause an image with a color cast or saturated colors to be produced when printing on the selected material. By measuring the physical and electronic properties of several cameras of a particular type, the image correction values required to correct for such distortion can be determined and stored as a print data set GD. Preferably, the print data sets GD1-GDn have fixed preset values which do not change (p. 5, ll. 13-27).

The invention relates to the manner in which the print data set for a specific camera is selected. In accordance with the invention, the camera type (and thus the proper data set GD1-GDn) is identified from the image data sets DS1-DSn stored in the first memory SP1 (p. 6, ll. 14-18). This is possible because each digital camera type has certain characteristics with respect to the resolution and/or the color saturation of the recorded images. In addition, each





memory 19, and transfers the read data to printer 12 through the I/F 20.” (col. 10, l. 7-12) Thus, Ichikawa provides image correction data based on camera type, but the camera is identified by a preamble to the image data not the image data itself.

Murphy et al. relates to a digital recording system in which certain information relating to the image is encoded with the image information. In the introductory portion of the patent, entitled “Previous Art,” a number of prior art systems are described in which various types of position information is recorded with the image information on a recording medium (i.e., photosensitive film or magnetic videotape).

The object of Murphy et al. is to “provide image data storage in digital format with one or more hyper-links between the image and the image location at the time of data capture” (col. 6, ll. 14-17). In the portion of the specification relied upon by the Examiner (col. 6, l. 63 – col. 7, l. 6) Murphy et al. state:

“The image authentication needs of the above are met with one steganographic embodiment of the invention, which forms a digitally expressed image, using a digitized image forming means such as a digital camera, and conceals information concerning the circumstances of formation of the image within the image itself. Preferably, this authentication information includes the location, angular orientation, time of image formation and/or distance (range) to a selected object in the image, of the digitized image forming means (referred to herein as a “digital camera” for ease of reference) at the time the image was formed.”

c. Discussion

The Examiner is correct in saying that “Murphy teaches that information concerning the circumstances of formation of an image may be concealed within the image itself instead of being transmitted separately.” But that statement does not adequately describe the reference, and therein lies the Examiner’s error. In Appellants’ invention, information specific to







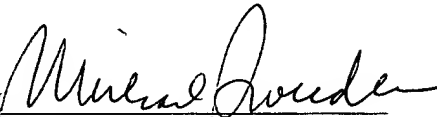
only that geographical location data should be embedded within the image data. There is no teaching in the secondary reference that data specific to a camera used to capture a multitude of images should be embedded in each of the images.

(9) Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, the final rejection of this application should be over turned.

Dated: February 22, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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## Appendix A

15. A method for correcting digital images produced by a digital camera, comprising the steps of:

identifying the camera type used to produce the digital images from image data provided by the camera;

correlating said camera type with correction values specific to the camera type to correct flaws common to images captured with said camera type; and

adjusting all of the images produced by the camera according to said correction values.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein information identifying the camera type is hidden in the image data provided by the camera using a steganographic method.

17. A device for determining correction values for digital images produced by a camera, comprising:

identification means responsive to digital image data produced by the camera for detecting the camera type that captured the digital image; and

control means for determining camera type specific image correction values as a function of the identified camera type; and

means responsive to said control means for correcting the digital images produced by the camera, whereby all of the images produced by the camera are corrected according to said correction values.

18. The device according to claim 17, wherein information identifying the camera type is hidden in the image data provided by the camera using a steganographic method.